MUNCHAUSEN PASHA ADVENTURES IN WAR AND LOVE TOLD BY HIS BARBER.

SOME YERY STIRRING INCIDENTS.

True Cause of Lee's Defeat at Gettys burg-A Tender Assault on Widow's Fortune, and a Fatal Error in the Love-Making of an Officer.

(New York Sun.)

The Sinsh cottage, which stood on the gite of the present town of Ashland. twenty miles from Richmond, was in old times before the civil war a picturesque untry tavera and the social capital of the rich district "The Slashes," from the the marshes that traversed the planta tions and gave the name of the "Millsoy of the Slashes" to Henry Clay, whose roof-tree was not far from the maint old inn. From the Bowling Green. miles above; from the Bull the great race-horse breeding down to Helltown, the wickedest village in the Old Dominion, the domain The Siashes was noted for fox-hounds card-playing, juleps, and hospi-There were grades of aristocracy the negroes, ranging from the who held the secret of power in the picturesque character was th who was generally a free negro, hised by grace of his genius as and valet in ordinary to the gentry neighborhood. The prince of this iss was Dan Harper, an artist of the cars and razor, but also a virtuoso on a banjo. When the Bowling Green and the Hanover pack joined in a away from the Bowling Green Helltown, Dan knew every horse g by name as well as he did the typical Diana Vernon, who age. Dan, when he hears the been a soldier as well as an ac nd in a style that it is possible ey say, sah, dat Professor Lomax

of Richmond, shaved Gen'l La-and dat John Dabney, of Old Thompson's 'Our House,' made ju-for Andrew Jackson and John Ranh, but it ain't nothin' to what I saw irin' ob de war, at de first ob which 'l Robert Lee only had a gray mus-he, and I were de last to shave de ob his countenance. when Roony Lee and Fitz and Col. sham and all dem paraded out de ary on de Bowling Green I jes' hop-

on my hoss, Spitfire, given me by Tom Doswell, ob Bull Field, and off to de war. Well, I were barber, ler, and captain of de wagon train all rdered to take a message to Gen'l thing you know were de enemy right across de river. Gen'l Jeb Stuart settin' on a log and cookin' beef and makin' coffee om gentlemen were in for fun, and were a reg'lar trav'lin' show, so 1 Kentucky Home,' and sich, and 'Ole Marster's in de d.' Gen'i Fitz say: ok here, Harper, we ain't in fur no cole ground, so wine up de concert a laffable farce.' Den I giv 'em Jim from Cayarline,' which were brag song, and had to be acted same sung to de banjo. How Jim cum down Richmond on a lark and git put in de boose and hauled up fo' de Mayor, h it were ole Cun'l Mayo in his blue , brass buttons, and ruffle shirt. Jim iain his case and say, 'Yo Honah, I'm andy Jim ob Cayarline,' and sing de so ole Cun'i Mayo let him off

Gen'l Stuart stroke his long beard and ff, and Fitz say: 'Look here, Harper, ou got to jine de cavalry, and I get a

ransfer fur you right off.

"Gen'l Fitz had a officer name of Cun'l without johnson fur short; but Fitz call him but Johnson fur short; but Fitz call him he, 'and I want to speak a good word for my fren', Cun'l Munchausen, and talk de horns off a goat and He de ha'r off a mule, and he say: 'Harper, you tackle to Cun'l Munchausen. He ar a fine man, and Jone won me mor'n one battle by talkin' Yankees to death.'
"So me and Cun'l Munchausen took to

e nuther, and he were powerful fond gallivantin' round to see de young gallivantin' round to see de youn es, scusin' ob when he had duty t puffo'm. One fine day a ole lady came

"Harper, dis here poor ole creetur want to go thu' de lines to git de body of her son, kilt in de battle de other day. You take and drive de mule and git all de in-formation you kin, and don't let on, but make b'leeve you ar one of de intelligent

So I driv de ole lady up to de Yanke commander's headquarters, and she kep on cryin' and tell 'em how her boy, buried by a red-oak tree twixt Possum Creek and Kelley's Fode. Den we got in a ambiance, me drivin' and a Union major resa' long, and up and down de lines we driv till most sundown, and den de ole lady say: 'Major, here's de place, right down dat road.' Directly de Major hop bis downless. red-oak tree twixt Possum Creek his horse and look thu' his doublebar'l spy-glass. "'Look here,' he say; 'I got nuff ob

dis projeckin'. Yander's de rebel picket. Sambo, turn round and drive back.' Den, quick as a flash ob litenin', de ole "Den, quick as a hash of health, de de-lady jump out de wagin and clap a pis-tel to de Major's head, and he were so dumfounded he didn't say nothin' and let de ole woman take his pistol out o' his

'I let you off easy, Major,' she says; l along ob yo bein' so perlite to me, a e widder, whar done loss her son' 'And befo' de Major could make up his and she jumped on his horse and holler me to follow, and way she went, settin' de Major's hoss straddleways like a a, and me arter her in de amb'lance. de Lord, it were Stringfeller, de bigdevil in our army, and sence de war

turn preacher and make a business avin' sinners. I 'lowed to get even wid hausen for almost gitten me cotched a spy, but de Cun'l sware hisself k in de face how he didn't know it Stringfeller, u talk 'bout war balloon, but I tell

Munchausen and me made one to a message clear 'cross de lines ob armies and let Gen'l Lee know what to do. It were endurin' ob de cavairy hausen like to ha' cotched Gen'l Pope in is midnight storm, and de hebbens full ob fire, and we all shootin' all we knowed how. Gen'l Pope, he got away and left a bottle ob whiskey in a sergeant's tent, scusin' ob which we all mout ha' been owt in de storm ob de elements. De cavrid 'round and 'cross de Potoma river, and me and Munchausen we hild de advance, scoutin' in de woods. We ineaked clear 'round de Union army at night and laid down in de woods. Mun-

Thausen say:
"Harper, we can't get back 'cross de
Potomac. We got to wait tell Uncle Robert come over. Eff we could get a Maryland farmer to take a note to Uncle Robert it would be grand.' And he sort o' hint at me to do it, but I sort o' hint back at him, and I couldn't help sayin': 'I 'lew. Cun'i, you better git a cle woman whar

e loss her son.'
'Ain't you got dat off your mind?' say

Den we got me a peice o' candle and ook and fit it in a little block o' dry ne bark, and rigged dat contraption in beef bladder I had in my pocket, whar had used to float blockade tobacco ross de Rappahannock river, tradin' for whiskey wid de Union pickets. So Mun-chausen took and writ a note to Gen'l e what de enemy was up to. W builet off a cartridge and fix de po We ou to de bottom ob de candle so de balloon will blow up when de candle burns down. And den soon as night cum down and de wind cum 'round due norf, we let line and her mother in trav'lin' dress, by insurance.

her go in de name ob de Lord, and way she sailed like a star. We calkilate de candle to burn 'bout two hours, and 'dat would bring de balloon inside our lines causin' ob de Yankees hitten' her wid a bullet. Munchausen watch her wid his double-bar'l spy-glasses till she done almost vanish, and we take a line up in de most vanish, and we take a line up in de home. Day bow to Gen'l Gary very high furiutin' and way day went. "Gen'l Gary say when Munchausen come back and ain't found me: 'Look here, Mont, ole boy, I done had a hand in dis here plece ob romantics, and sides yo' own feelin's and de lady's I already done drawed a bill fur de Legislature to change

down soutward to Job's Coffin, and we low her cose were all right.
"I tell you we had to lay low like a cle har when de fox is on de prowl for his meat, and we didn't git out tell we heard de thunder way up to Sharpsburg and had been starved hoss and man scusin' ob a nice cle Maryland lady takin' pity on us. All ob dat tale ain't but little ob what we were into erduring. but little ob what we were into endurin' de great war.

'After de war I were practicin' my profession one summer at de ole White Sulphur Springs and jest had put de finishin' tetiches on a young gentleman for him to go courtin' when I near my name called and fo' de Lord it were Cun'l Munchausen. So him and me took and set down and had a talk about war times. He had made hisself such a hard name dot de government advertised for him as Cun'l Mont Johnson, so what must he do, but take de name Gen'l Fitz had give im, and he took and light out for de

land ob Egypt, where dere were a war, and got to be a big officer.

"You see, Harper, said Munchausen.
Twe done got to be a Pasha and my royal master, de Kaitif ob Egypt, give me a symetry wid de wonderin' lamp ob Aladdin in de handle of it. Dat's je diamond had b'long to de great Kaitif of Bagdad, a thousand years ago. But you see I sigh for my native land, and come back to see my friend, Gen'l Mart Gary, ob Edgefeel. South Call'na, Just dar by Frog Level, where I took and bought me a place on de little lake and ght me a place on de little lake and it Cromo, in honoh of Pauline, my

'You married, Cun'l?' say I " 'No,' he says, 'I ain't see de lady yit, but's it all right. She's darter to de Widder Thompkins, where owns de biggest distillery in de country. She'll be here to-morrow, and I spec you to stand by me, you and Gen'l Mart. She ain't never see a southern cavaller, let alone a Pasha, and I low to take her to de fancy ball, she 'pearing as Pauline, Lady on de Lions. and me in my own character of Pasha to de Kaitlf ob Egypt and in gold-mounted uniform and warin' my symetry and de wonderin' lamp. And I want you to be my faithful Ethiopian slave. Ben Hassan

'I ain't never tole a lie,' say I, 'Cun! bein' as it's you, I 'low I have to do it, and trust to de Lord to forgive me in the herearter.'

So, sho nuff, here come Miss Pauline Thompkins and her mother wid a brass-mounted, white-livered servant, and a maid leadin' a little dog by a red ribbon which de creetur looked like a window mop, 'scusin' ob his pink eyes. She ain't here an hour befo' she were paradin' and gailivantin' round wid Munchausen, and ie tellin' her ail 'bout Egypt and de Kai-

"So de big fancy ball come on, and Munchausen were got up in all de colors ob de rainbow; and as for me, time I had got into all dem outlandish close I jest looked like a red and green parrot wid a yaller topknot. De band took and struck up de favorite waltz ob de Kaitif, nam ob de 'Sultaner,' where Munchausen hae larned de leader. De Cun'l grabbed Miss Pauline and way dey went down de ball-room, de symetry floppin' up and down, and de wonderin' lamp shinin' same like de light of a railroad ingine. Ole Mrs Thompkins were jest as pleased as Miss Pauline, specially when Gen'l Gary put up a newspaper to tell how it were done. "Inside of three weeks Cun'l Munchaude Cun'l giv me a twenty-dollar gold piece wid de picture ob de Kaltif on one side, a half moon on de other. Gen'l Mart Gary was nearly as proud as Munchausen, and dey cocked dey feet up in front ob de bar and smoke and drink juleps and low to buy Frog Level and Edgefeel bore. "But one mornin' soon Miss Pauline come down to de spring leadin' de little window mop dog by de pink ribban, and she were just 'bout to take a glass of sulphur water come here wid Gen'l Hampton's horse

'Mornin', miss; I believe you is a fren' ob Cun'l Munchau dog growl and Miss Pauline say very proud and a little bit skeered:

hopin' it'll be a match, fur dere ain't no finer man from here to Jerico.' "Miss Pauline take and look at Wilkins

all over from head to heels, and den take de window mop dog wid de pink eyes up in her arms, and sailed up to de hotel and tole it to her ma, and dey confabulate on Munchausen and Wilkins and Frog Level and talk up and down de telegraph 'Rout sundown I come up to give wire. 'Bout sundown I come up to give a big bokay ob flowers to Miss Pauline and she say:

'Young man, how came you to talk dat way, and you born in de land of

'I say, 'I dunno 'bout de land ob Egypt, 'cept what I read in de good book 'bout de brethren comin' out ob dar under Moses and ole Pharoh gittin' lost in re Red Sea, and sarved him right fur holding em in bondage; which, ef he had been a ole Virginia gentleman, dey wouldn't

ha' run away.'
"'I ain't talkin' 'bout no Pharoh and Moses,' say Miss Pauline, lookin' mad as a bald hornet. 'Is your name Ben Hasmad san Ali and is Cun'i Munchausen your master, and is he a Pasha to de Kaitif ob Egypt?

maybe it's his fren', Bill Wilkins ob what's its name-Frog somethin', say ole Mrs. Thompkins, lookin' madder dan

"Great day in de mornin', when Gabriel gwine to blow his ho'n! I had done forgot de part I had played. But I jest roached my back up like a cat driv in a corner, and I say, smilin' and bowin', 'Ladies, dat were only in a fancy ball whar I were 'soomin' ob a part jest fur dat occasion, 'scusin' of which I'm Professor Harper, knowed fur and wide as de Barber ob de Slashes at yo' sarvice, and knowin' how to dress a lady's har also.'

knowin' how to dress a lady's har also."
"Jest as I thought,' say Mrs. Thompkins, 'My poor injured child."
"But Miss Pauline ain't look so powerful injured. She grabbed de bokay and flung it down on de flo,' sayin' like a theatre actress, 'Tell de wretch I spun him as I do his offerin', and slam de door in

my face. 'self 'way from dat precinct "I tor a place for Harper, and we by Howard's creek, studywent in' on what were up to make dem high farlutin' folk so vig'rous, and mean time it 'pear dat a colored maid done took de okay and give it to her young mistress, who come in de ball dat night sporting it, and Munchausen he waitin' for Miss Pauline. When he see de bokay had somehow nuther got a transfer he were bilin' mad, and mo' so when he send to de young lady and don't git no answer. I were layin' low like the coony in de I were layin' low like the coony in de hollar when he hear de storm gatherin' hollar when he hear de storm gatherin' in de elements, but next mornin' I took a scout around and were pearin' down fum de upper vyrander, keepin' my eye skinned, when presendy here come Gen'l Gary, "ikin' slow and smokin' ob his seegar," hid he hadn't mor'n took two turns fo Cun'! Munchausen come up like he were gittin' ready to charge cavalry, and holdin' a letter in his hand.

and holdin' a letter in his hand. 'Gen'l Gary,' say de Cun'l, 'does you happen, sir, to hab a case ob pistols and a copy ob de code ob honah in you

'I got a case ab poker chips and a pack

"'I got a case ab poker chips and a pack o' cyards,' say Gary.

"'Dis ain't no time fur foolishness,' say Munchausen, 'ginnin' to bile over. 'Read dat note, sah.'

"Gen'l Gary read de note, which ob co'se it were from Miss Pauline, and den he say: 'What you gwine to do?'

"'What I gwine to do ' say de Cun'l, walkin' up and down like a bull t'arin' up ground. 'A hated rivie hav' darred to come 'twixt me and de onliest woman I ever loved.'

ever loved." 'Whar is he?' say de Gen'l, sort o' smilin'.
"I dunno, but I know whar he will b

drawed a bill fur de Legislature to change de name of Frog Level to dat of Cromo and I ain't a pusson to be beat; you je leave it all to me.'

"But dey couldn't find nobedy to shoot and Cun'i Munchausen swore he gwine back to de Land ob Egypt and no mo' se his own native land. But him and Gary set to confabulate on de case, Gen'l, he were a gentleman ob duence, take and write to Mise Pauline bout de Kaitif and what he thunk ob Cun'l Munchausen, which he were his favorit' officer. Meantime Bill Wilkins happen to ask de Cun'l where were de lady and how he ought to thank him fur sayin' a good word fur him. Gary

come on and everybody left fur home. "Cun'l Munchausen time ob de used to call me Blond Dan, he say partly account ob my color and cuz it were de name ob de minstrel o King Richard Curry de Lion, so called all along of havin' cotched a lion and could curry him same like a hoss. So I named my nags after Munchausen and Curry de Lion and it were Curry won de races at de Bouling Green, Hell-town, and de Agricult'al Fa'r and made

me so much money.

"Folk talk 'bout Gettysburg, but Munchausen had many a time tole me. 'Harper, sho' as yo' bo'n to die eff de boys whar found our balloon had took it straight to Uncle Robert he'd done won de battle ob Sharpsburg and set up de Confederacy ob which I'd ha' been Secretary ob War, and you General ob de

"I couldn't help cogitatin' 'bout Munchausen and de times we had together, and 'specially 'bout Miss Pauline and her ma, de brass-mounted sarvant and de maid wid de window-mop dog and his pink eyes, which the last I couldn' git off my mind, tell one day way yander in de spring a letter came and in it a big cyard wid a colored picture. Fo' de Lord it were Munchausen same like he 'peared at de fancy ball, and on it print-ed: 'Cun'l Mont. Johnson, Munchausen, late Pasha in de service of H. R. H. Kaitif, of Egypt. Sole agent ob de cele-brated Crescent brand of whiskey.'

"De Cun'l have kep' writin' to me to ome to see him at Cromo, and I had been layin' off in my mind to do it, fur know he wants me to help him on his history ob de war, fur he say many a time dat he 'ired ob all dis foolishness want de future generations to know de truth from his own pen."
PAGE MCARTY.

A NEW BISHOP FOR BRAZIL.

Consecration of the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving Set for January 6th. (New York Times.)

consecration of the new Bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which is important from a historic standpoint be cause the beginning of a new and independent Church in the New World claiming the Historic Episcopate, has been set for the Feast of the Epiphany, Friday, January 6th, at 10:30, in St. Bar tholomew's church, Being ill, Presiding-Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, has designated Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, as the officiating bishop, and the Bishop of New York and the Hishop of Massaand the Bishop of West Virginia, and the preacher will be the Bishop of Texas, who is an elder brother of the Bishop-The master of ceremonies will be the Rev. Dr. Greer. Many other bishops and priests have signified their intention and priests have signified their intention to be present, and twelve bishops will unite in the laying on of hands, the largest number in the history of the American Episcopal Church.

The new Bishop is now the Rev. Lucien

Lee Kinsolving, a native of Virginia, the senior missionary in the Brazilian field under the American Church Missionary Society, and a brother of the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ church, Brooklyn. The historic interest lies in the fact that just as the Church of England consecrated the first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United secrates the first Bishop of a new Proto become independent when three bishops, of which the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving will be the first, shall have been chosen by the American House of Bishops and consecrated by American bishops com-

posing it. The work in Brazil, begun in 1891, is wholly in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The number of communicants is 346, a record said never to have been equalled in the time by mission effort in any country. A new church is building in Rio Grande, which will be the pro-cathedral and seats of the new Bishop.

KLONDIKE GOLD OUTPUT

It to Said to Have Increased 100 Per Cent. This Winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28 .- A special from Dawson City, dated November 14th, says: Reports from all creeks in the vicinity

of Dawson City indicate that the winter's product of gold will exceed that of last year by more than 100 per cent.

Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death. One of these was found in a kneeling position beside his sled and dogs between Hunker and the summit.

Several steamers are in winter quarters on the upper river, prepared to take ad-vantage of the first rush of traffic.

Between Dawson and Circle City there are reported the steamers Arnold and John C. Barr, in safe winter quarters; the Monarch is at Circle; the Sovereign aground in midriver and certain of destruction, as are also two of the Moran fleet, the Victoria and Tacoma.

WIRE TRUST REACHING OUT. Overtures Made for Purchase Cleveland Rolling Mill.

CLEVELAND, O., December 26.-The announcement made several days ago that overtures had been made to the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company for the purchase of its big plant by the Wire Trust has been confirmed. President H. A. Chisholm states that an offer has been made to his company, and that action would be taken on it next morth, when the proposition can be laid before the stockholders at the regular annual meeting. Mr. Chisholm would not make puboffer made to the company, but he did say that he thought it would likely be accepted.

The Cleveland rolling-mill plant is

among the largest in the country, and employs from 2,000 to 5,000 men.

TIN-PLATE TRUST BUYS A MILL. CANAL DOVER, O., December 26.—The black plate plant of the Reeves Iron Company, which manufactures plate for the Tin-Mill Trust, recently organized, with capitalists, has been sold to the Ameri-Tin-Plate Trust, recently organized, with headquarters at Chicago. Negotia-tions are also pending for the sale of the

FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE. Bridgeport Standard Meets With \$15,000 Loss.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 26. A fire, which started from some unknown cause about 6 o'clock this morning, in the composing-room of the Standard office, caused about \$15,000 damage before the flames were extinguished.

The entire building, which is occupied the Standard Association; Price, Lee & Co., publishers of directories; J. F. Noble, real estate and insurance, was flooded with water. All loss is covered

SOME SNAKE STORIES

NOTABLE BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT BEYOND BELIEF.

VARIETIES OF UNITED STATES SNAKE.

Differences in the Appearance of Venomous and Harmless-Paper by M. C. Holmes, Rend Before the Philadelphia Natural History Society.

Harmless snake generally have two rows of teeth in the upper jaw, and one in the lower, these teeth being slender, sharp, comparatively short, and not set in sockets, as these animals do not tear or mutilate their food. The teeth are simply used as hooks by which the food is drawn into the snake's throat. The bones of the jaw being movably joined together, the teeth are advanced on one side, securing a hold on the prey, and then on the other side, in which way the swallowing is accomplished. Poisonous snakes have two long, sharp fangs, which appear to be flattened out like a knife blade and then bent up, forming a groove, in some cases forming a closed tube, open, however, at both ends, the upper end of which is fustened to a bone in the cheek which moves with ease, so that the fangs when not in use can be folded or packed away. The saliva of all animals, even man, contains poison; though in man it is greatly diluted, and of use in assisting digestion. In the poisonous snakes it is collected into sacs, or glands, placed on each side of the upper jaw. A delicate canal extends from the poison gland forward under the eye to the edge of the jaw, and there opens into the fang, and to use the poion the snake has but to strike the prey as the fangs enter the flesh the muscl of the jaw press upon the poison glands squeeze the poison through the little ca-nal down through the hollow of the poi-son fang in the wound. There is a most opening is not at the very tip, where it would be liable to get plugged up with skin and flesh, but it is a little way up n front of the groove, so that the sharp point goes in first, and makes a little noie, into which the poison flows. Snakes vary greatly in color, some be-ing very beautiful, and in many cases their coloration is highly protective,

green snakes occurring among a luzuri-ant vegetation, while gray snakes generally frequent rocky districts. The which consists of a coat of scales, form ed from the epidermia, and generally overlapping each other, is shed during the summer months. The eyes have no lids, being covered with a delicate film, or membrane, giving to them that stony glare with which we are more or less The poisonous snake arge, flat head, and a short, thick body, and, as a rule, possesses a vertical keel along the centre of the scales, while the non-poisonous snakes have small heads, ong bodies, and no keel on the scales. Perhaps of our poisonous snakes the cost known are the rattlers. The northern rattlesnake (Crotaius horridus) has the widest geographical range, being found in nearly every State of the Union from the Gulf of Mexico to Northern New England, and west to the Rocky dountains. Its appearance is not very

Mountains. Its appearance is not very pleasing, it having a large, flat head, brilliant eyes, and between the eyes and the nostril a deep pit. The horny ap-pendage to the tail, which is termed the rattle, and gives to the snake its dis-tinctive name, consists of a number of hollow, dry rings, ending in a rounded button, which rattle together when the tail is vibrated, which vibrating, or rattling, is done whenever the snake is alarmed. The exact use of this rattle is not known, but it is supposed that animal is provided with this append-The idea that a rattle is added every

ing the fourteen years it lost several; but new ones took their places, so that at the end of this time the snake still possessed eleven rattles. In disposi-tion the rattlesnake is mild and peace In disposiful when not provoked, and will submit to a great amount of teasing before showing any signs of retallation. A friend of mine, when a little girl, amused her-self for nearly an hour teasing a rattlesnake while it was lying in a clumb of blackberry bushes, by throwing stones at it, and poking it with sticks. A rattler scarcely ever goes out of its way to attack a human being. It can strike stretched out at full length quite as well as when colled despite the prevalent idea to the contrary. The rattlesnake's alleged powers of faschation—in fact, the powers of fascination of any snake-are simply mythical. It is only that the presence of the animal so inspires the individual or animal with horror that they become fairly paralyzed with fear, just as a person crossing railway tracks will become so horrified at the sight of the near-approaching locomotive or trolley-car as to be stupefied with fright, and unable to move out of danger; yet no one would say that the person had been charmed or fascinated by locomotive or trolley-car. So with snakes. Their presence so inspires the victims with fear that they are unable to move out of their way, and are, consequently, attacked; so that, in reality, the rattlesnake is not the dreadful creature it is often made

out to be, but a perfectly inoffensive, harmless animal when let alone. In the secluded parts of Pennsylvania and on the shores of Lake Champlain these snakes are abundant. In Sullivan and Ulster counties, N. Y., many men are employed as professional rattlesnake hunters, as the skin is very valuable for making belts, pocket-books, card cases, &c., and the oil is sold for a large sum, being believed by some to possess great curative powers. Many of these snakes are killed during the summer months, but the great hunting season is in the fall, when the reptiles have returned for the winter to their dens. The hunters well know these places of retreat and choose for the hunt a bright, sunshiny day in Oc-tober or November. When the snakes tober or November. When the snakes have come out of their holes to bask in the sun, lying on the rocks huddled together in great numbers, the hunters arm themselves with old-fashioned flails and attack group after group of the reptiles, but few of them escaping.

There are seventeen species of this

snake in the United States. The diamond rattler (Crotalus adamantus) is strictly southern species, found south of the Carolinas, and in the same locality is found the ground rattler. The greatest varies however, seems to occur in the Western States, Arizona and New Mexico con-taining several different species, while in California and Oregon is found the Crotalus Lucifer or black rattier. Their bite is extremely dangerous, but not ne-cessarily fatal. Most animals succumb to it, and man, if proper remedies are not at hand. In most localities there is some one who has a remedy for snake bite, but the most effective perhaps is whiskey Onions are also very good, as, when ap-plied to the wound, they will draw out the

Professor Frazer, of Edinburgh, discovered that the serum of the blood of an animal whose whole system was im-pregnated with snake poison, or the blood serum of the poisonous reptile it-self, is an excellent remedy for snake bite. He found out the minimum dose required to kill an animal, and, startthis, gave the dose to the animal, increasing the dose at intervals of ten days, until he found that the animal was taking fifty times the minimum dose, or enough snake poison to kill fifty animals of its own weight and size, with-out developing any bad effects therefrom He then injected into a healthy animal some snake poison, and as soon as it be-gan to produce a bad effect on the animal roduce a bad effect on the animal upon the eye that had been blind for diately injected into the wound fifteen years. A number of physicians

which serum immediately counteracted the bad effects of the poison. This cer-tainly is a most valuable discovery.

tainly is a most valuable discovery.

Another snake perhaps more feared by some than the rattler is the copperhead (Ancistrodon contortrix), known as the cottonmouth moccasin and red-eye in the South. It ranges from the Catskills to the Gulf States, and west of the Mississippi river, generally nations a length of two feet, and inhabits grassy meadows, also mountain regions, where it preys upon small animal, rarely attacking large ones, unless stepped upon. Sometimes cows and horses, not seeing ing large ones, unless stepped upon. down, and the eye boun Sometimes cows and horses, not seeing ray of light could enter. the copperhead in the long grass, acci-dentally tread on it, and are immediately bitten. The bite of the copperhead is poisonous, but not necessarily fatal, bitten. when proper remedies are applied.

The water moccasin (Ancistrodon piscivorus) is of a very pugnacious disposition, and will, with savage ferocity, at-

tack both man and brute. It is found from the Pedee river to the Gulf States

Texas moccasin, but the great strong-hold of this animal is the great swamp of Southern Florida. These reptiles are essentially watersnakes, and live princi-pally upon fishes and small reptiles. The care of the snake for its young is a question which has been very much discussed, a great many instances having been recorded of eye-witnesses to the parent snake taking, when alarm ed, its young into its mouth; where-as noted naturalists have asserted that they have never been able to discover this trait in the snake. A gen-tleman living in Georgetown, S. C., discovered that the shrubbery on his lawn near a stream was tenanted by a water-moccasin, and, locating the snake one day, he placed a rabbit on a log near th stream and removed a short distance to watch the snake, which when it spied the rabbit immediately descended from the bushes and crawled along by the log to bushes and crawled along by the log to the rabbit. When the moccasin had the prey about half way down its throat, the gentlemen approached, when the snake suddenly disgorged the rabbit, and, making a noise like a shrill whistle, a number of small moccasins quickly ran out from

seem, therefore, that the moccasin used this means for protecting her young. The rattler and copperhead are also supposed o resort to this habit when alarmed. Perhaps one of the most beautiful snakes of the United States is the harle-quin (Elapfulvus). This snake has permanently erect poison fangs, is venomous, but not fatal, and is of an extremely mild disposition. Its coloring is exceedingly rich and beautiful, being red, with seven-teen broad black bands bordered with yel-The harlequin is found from Vircies inhabit Florida and Texas. spend most of their time under ground, often being turned up by field workers, and seem to have a fondness for sweet-

under the log, entered the snake's mouth,

and she rapidly crawled away. It would

The blacksnake (Bascanion constrictor) is of a beautiful steel-blue color. It is wild and untamable, and particularly bold during the breeding season-very often out of its way to attack passers by, and will sometimes chase an intruder for quite a distance. The black snake is a powerful fee of the rattler, who, being of a sluggish disposition, is easily overcome and squeezed to death. The snake is a great climber, and preys upon birds in their nexts seeming to prafer the catin their nests, seeming to prefer the cat-bird and redwing, often penetrating thick-ets in search of them. This reptile is an inhabitant of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, where it is a very familiar form, always in districts where there is

The coachwhip (Bascanion flagelliformis is a long, slender form of the Gulf States, which has been vested with remarkable powers by the Indians on account of its rapid movements, and by them has been made the subject of many legends, which are still believed by some, particularly the negroes, who assert that the snake has the power of cutting its antagonist in wain, and can take its tail into its touth and roll along the ground like a cop. There is a story current among the negroes that a little boy who was playing in a field one day was attacked by one of these snakes, which lashed his limbs just above the ankles, entirely cutting off both feet. This is, of course, a myth. The species inhabits the Southern States as far west as the Mississippi river.

The idea that a rattle is added every year is not borne out by facts. A specimen owned by one observer, Dr. Holbrock, developed two rattles within a year. Mr. Peale, the naturalist, kept a rattler for fourteen years. When he obtained it it had eleven rattles, and during the fourteen years it lost several; but new ones took their places, so that outnotises, where it preys upon mice and other small vermin. It also feeds upon snakes and lizards. The milk snake is very graceful in its movements, and reaches a length of four feet. Its disposition is exceedingly pugnacious, which trait it exhibits when very young.

A more southern species and nearly re-lated to the milksnake is Ophibolus getu-A more southern species and nearly related to the milksnake is Ophibolus getulus, or chainsnake. This, like most of the southern snakes, is a very beautiful reptile, being of an intense black, ornamented by a series of narrow white rings arranged one after another, in the form of a chain, whence its name. The negroes hold it in high respect, calling it the king of snakes, from the fact that it is the deadly foe of the rattlesnake. The chainsnake lives on lizards and small birds, as well as weaker members of its own species. The hognose or blowing adder is a large, unsightly snake, found in the eastern United States, but it is perfectly harmless, spending most of its time basking in the sun. When one meets it it does not try to escape, but flattens out its head and body and seems all ready to strike. This it rarely does, but should it strike it can do no harm, being non-boisonous.

A very active but a very timid snake is the pine or bullsnake. deriving its name from its wonderful bellowing note, much like that of a bull, produced by filling its body with air, which it noisily expels. This ranges east of the Mississippi river and south of the Ohio. It burrows holes in the ground, into which it rapidly retreats when approached, and emits a holes in the ground, into which it rapidly retreats when approached, and emits a very sickening odor, thought to be a sort of defence. The odor is so sickening that one approaching the snake is very apt to stop for a moment to find out what it is, thus giving the snake time to retreat.

The watersnake found in the Eastern United States is a most harmless, inoffensive creature, found almost always in meadows near pools and streams. It is

meadows near pools and streams. It is often seen around water courses, hanging from the branches of trees over the streams, into which it rapidly drops when approached. A watersnake having thus taken to a stream, was observed to swim quite a long distance, keeping its head well out of water, when it opened its mouth and a number of little watersnakes

well out of water, when it opened its mouth and a number of little watersnakes ran into it.

A very beautiful anake is the green Leptophis aestivas, which is very common in the South. It is of a brilliant green color, and a perfect mimic of a vine-orden surprising one by starting up from among the leaves of a vine and darting away. It has a habit of coiling in birds' nests, but is perfectly harmless, and, like our common greensnake of the North, is easily tamed.

The Virginia striatula, which is found in the south of Virginia and Texas, is a very pretty little snake, but is very modest and retiring. Its back is a beautiful reddish brown, and its under surface salmon colored, but we are not often favored with a view of this pretty reptile, as it is nearly always hidden away under some log or old fallen tree or pile of dead leaves.

The most familiar form of all is the gartersnake, a non-poisonous reptile, of which the United States contains ten species. This snake is the first to crawl out in early spring, and the number found around streams at this time is remarkable.

in early spring, and the number foun-ground streams at this time is remarkable At this season of the year they are al-ways hungry, and one snake has been known to eat three adult toads within an hour. These snakes are perfectly harm-less and easily tamed, so that they will even feed from the hand.

GAVE HER NEW EYES.

Optics of a / Rabbit Successfully Transplanted to a Blind Girl.

A Minneapolis special says: Great interest is taken in two operations just performed by Dr. C. H. Kohler on the blind eyes of a patient. Each operation consisted of transplanting a portion of a living rabbit's eye into the human organ The patient was a young woman, about

30 years old, whose home is in North Da-kota. She had been blind in one eye for fifteen years and in the other for six years. Both eyes were totally blind, and these operations were determined upon as a last resort by Dr. Kohler. It was decided to make the first trial and surgeons were invited to witness both operations. Many of them at first professed to be skeptical as to the value of the operation, but admitted after the first trial that they were convinced that it was a signal success.

The patient was carefully prepared for the operation, and then with a specially

the operation, and then, with a specially constructed instrument, the front part of the diseased eye was removed. Then a corresponding plece of the rab bit's eye was removed, placed into the position formerly occupied by the ex-cised portion, the lid carefully pulled down, and the eye bound so that not a

About a week afterward an examina-tion was made of the eye. It presented a natural appearance, and it was found that a complete and thorough union had

been effected between the original and engrafted portions of the eye. The second eye was then prepared for the operation. An examination showed that a larger portion of this organ had to be removed than from the first eye, as the disease was deeper. Every parti-In Texas there is a species known as the cle of the diseased organ was removed, and a similar portion taken from the healthy eye of the animal. Some days must necessarily pass before it is known whether sight has been restored in this instance, but not a person who saw the operation doubts for a moment that success will meet the specialist's efforts and that the young woman will see.

CHRISTMAS IN HABANA

American Troops Observed the Day ns Best They Could. HABANA, December 26,-The United

States troops began last evening a regular patrol of the city of Habana, in order to guard against possible disorders. The day, however, passed in comparative quiet. The bando issued on Friday by Captain-General Jiminez Castellanos, prohibiting crowds from assembling in the streets, has been generally observed. Saturday night there was some disturbance, said to have been caused by liquor, in Montserrat Place. A shot was fired about midnight from a roof at a group of people below, and many shots returned at figures vaguely seen

three were wounded in other afrays.

Christmas at Camp Quemados was as lively as the troops could make it with slender materials. Turkeys at \$7 apiece were scarce, and everybody said that with the heat at a summer temperature and the hedge rows brilliant with flowers, the day did not seem much like Christmas,

roof. An unidentified man was killed, and

DINNER AMONG THE REGIMENTS. All the company messes of the Forty-Fourth Virginia, the Second Illinois, and the tast inciana regiments had extra "spreads" out of company funds, with gifts from well-to-do members. The army ration was supplemented with fruit, canned goods, sweet-potatoes, and sometimes chicken.

The Sixth Missouri Regiment, the last to arrive, had no chance to prepare an extra dinner, so the men dined on fresh extra dinner, so the men dined on fresh beef, rice, and beans. One battalion reached camp yesterday, the other two marching to-day a distance of eight miles over a dusty road.

All the regimental bands played, and the men were granted leave within a mile radius of the camp. Company F, of the 161st Indiana Regiment, had a cactus tree, with a present for everybody stuck on the points, as, for instance, hard-tack, beans, salt pork, and candles. The officers of the 161st Indiana indulged after dinner in songs and speech-making, with several solo dances. At El Vedado the Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry regiments dined well at

the expense of the company funds.

GEN LEE'S TURKEYS TOO LEAN. Major-General Lee and his staff partock of a modest dinner. General Lee number of live turkeys available, but as the birds are very lean, he deckeep them, on the chance of improfor the New-Year's feast, after the magraising. General Lee spent most of the
day on horseback, studying the best
route for the New-Year's-Day parade,
The streets are too narrow to allow the
troops to march past the Palace, so that
the route will probably be through the
Prado and Central Park to Cerro, the
Habana suburb. General Lee expects to
have 11,600 men, including the Cubans, in
the military procession.

Major-General Butler will go to Matanzas and Cienfuegos Monday night on
The American troops for the New-Year's feast, after the flag-

official business. The American troops are about to take possession of the San Ambrosios Hospital

C. S. Beaver, United States postal agent in Habana, has complained to the Postmaster-General of the irregularity in the arrival of the mails from the United States.

Old Sleuth's Place in Art.

(Chicago News.)

Although the name of Harland Halsey was scarcely associated, in the public mind, with American literature, and although no magazine printed his picture at the head of its list of famous contributors, yet he not only made more literature than anybody else since Dumas the elder, and made more by literature than anybody since Scott, but his productions fulfilled most of the stock critical requirements. They were eminently moral, in the first place. In the whole series, beginning with "Old Sleuth" and consisting of some 800 or 700 volumes, you cannot find a single lady with a doubtful past. They were full of action, which is an especially strong point. They contained no dismal and obnoxious "problems" of ethics or sociology. They fulfilled, in an eminently successful way, Mr. Tolstol's elemental condition that a true work of art must appeal to the masses of the people. It was no select highly-educated, corrupted few that formed Mr. Halsey's audience. And if Mr. Caine is correct in saying that the first business of the novelist is to satisfy the craving of the human soul for compensation by showing that virtue ever triumphs in the ead, then Mr. Halsey's stands may pegs higher than Thackeray or George Ellot, for virtue never Although the name of Harland Halsey eray or George Eliot, for virtue never triumphed more signally and astonishingly than in Mr. Halsey's myriad detective stories. Sin and guile had no show at all in the hands of the author of the 'Boys' Own" series.

Finally, Mr. Halsey made about \$500,000 by his pen—a fact which if properly advertised will do much to redeem literature from the slight under which it rests in the business world.

The Title of "Sir" for Frenchmen.) e London World.)

The de · lion of French officers with the Royal Victorian Order, in return for the various grades of the Lesion of Honor conferred on the Duke of Connaught and his staff at the French maneeuvres, has revived the question of whether Frenchmen who are English knights should call themselves "Sir." Before the institution of the new order there had been no British knighthoods conferred on Frenchmen since the Crimean war, the last survivors having been Marshals MacMahon and Canrobert, who were G. C. B.'s, and Genwould be quite in accordance with tradition for French subjects in the service of the republic to use foreign titles. Duc de Bisaccia, when Ambassador in London, sported a new Neapolitan title, though he was heir to an old French Dukedom, and princes of the Holy Roman Empire, Papal counts, and Austrian ba-rons abound in French official lists. The difficulty that General de Negrier, G. C. V. O., and M. Crosier, K. C. V. O., have in calling themselves Sir Louis de Negrier and Sir Philippe Crozier is that the title "Sir" does not exist in French, and Che

THE REAL JIM BLUDSCE.

John Hay's Hero, and How He Steer-(Washington Letter.)

The occasional rumor of the death in the Mississippi Valley or in the far West of the sneged "original Jim Bludsoe," who, according to newspaper dispatches of the afleged "original Jim Bludsoe," when I came in, a card with these words printed on K: 'No Open-Door published in recent years, must have been an exceedingly ubiquitous individual, has had another remascence recently in the obituary notice, widely copied throughout the country, of one Captain there is a poor widow."

W. P. Lamothe, the only truth in the longer lives. There was only one real Jim Bludsoe, engineer "of the Prairie Belle," and it is a great many years ago that the present Secretary of State said of him:

Wail, no; I can't tell whar he lives; Because he don't live, you see!

The real Jim Bludsoe, who gave his life that others might live, was no mere fancy, but a veritable hero, who petished English tongue. These verses made their first appearance in the Tribune, and thence went all over the world. Secretary Hay knew the original Jim Bludsoe of the Prairie Belle, and when

years afterward he went on the ed staff of the Tribune, the son of Jim soe, Henry Fairchild, of New Or called to see him in his newspaper one and talked with him over the inciden Oliver Fairchild, the engineer, the father of the young man, had lost his life un-der just such circumstances as related in the poem, while sticking to the engines of the steamer Fashion, plying between Memphis and St. Louis. The Fashion had independent horizontal engines, each oue driving such a huge paddle-wheel as is common on all of the western and southern river steamboats. This arrangement of independent wheels was adopted in order that one could be stopped or re-versed, while the other was kept going ahead, the better to navigate the vessel in the tortuous twistings of the eccentric gineer of such a steamer was second in importance aboard to the pilot alone, and it required an active, resourceful man to fill the position, especially in times of danger, or when another steamer was overtaken and a race chaued. Such a race with the Moyastar it will be resuperated with the Movastar, it will be remembered ed the catastrophe to the Prairie Belle when

She come tearing along that night,
The oldest craft in the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed rosin and

pine.

Every one is familiar with the skifful word-picture of the flaming steamer mak-ing "for the willer bank on the right," and Jim's emphatic refusal to leave his

About the time that Mr. Hay was temporarily in charge of the Tribune, a centroversy arose between Mark Twain and himself over what appeared to be a technical incongruity in the little classic, Twain holding that an engineer could not have performed the heroism ascribed to him, as the steering of the vessel was altogether the pilot's duty, who would alone have held the steamer's "nozzle agin' the bank till the last galoot's

Mark Twain's hypothesis, based upon his own extensive experience as a river pilot, might ordinarily have carried conviction, had not Mr. Hay had the unas sailable argument of historical exactitude on his side; for, as a matter of fact the steering-gear of the Fashion had been quickly destroyed almost at the beginning of the fire. The tiller ropes had burned away as soon as the flames from the overhead furnaces swept upward through the vessel, and the engineer, in the flery hell below, became the sole human being possessed of the power to turn her toward the bank and keep her there. Secretary Hay veractously described the incident, even to the declaration that

Bludsoe's ghost went up alone In the smoke of the Prairie Belle. Every one else was saved but Oliver

Fairchild, the engineer, and no "real Jim Bludsoe has lived since that night. The Iron Cross.

More than seventy years upo the King of Prussia, Frederick William III., was carrying on expensive wars. He was trying to strengthen his country and make a great nation of the Prussian people, and he had not money enough to accomplish his plans. What should he do? If he stopped where has was the country would

zas and Cienfuegos Monday night on ornament of bronze or iron, precisely like official business. The American troops the gold or silver ones, as a token of the King's gratitude. These iron and bronze ornaments all bore the inscription: "I gave gold for iron, 1813." These ornaments became more highly prized than the gold or sliver ones had been, for they were a proof that the women had given up something for their King. It became very unfashionable to wear any jewelry. So the Order of the Iron Cross grew up, whose members wear no ornamen: except a cross of iron on the breast, and give all their superfluous money to the service of their fellowmen. King's gratitude. These iron and bronze

or trunks springing from the roots. Car-bon is plentifully supplied to intensify the color of the blossoms.

Barber Students' Yell.

Every school, business or otherwise, has to a certain extent, imitated college customs, but a genuine novelty in this line has been sprung on the public. The pupils of a barber-school in Phila-delphia indulged in a little "blow-out" recently, and during the evening some ingenious youth proposed that they should adopt a college yell. The sug-gestion made a big hit, and, after a gestion made a big hit, and, after a lively discussion, a cry was gotten up which suited every one. Later in the evening pedestrians were startled when a crowd of merry youngsters passed along, shouting: "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! We're scalpers, by

gum! Haircut, shampoo, shave, bay rum! Next! Next! Next!"

Dogs to Protect Policemen. (Brussels Correspondence of the London Post.)

Post.)
The communal authorities of Ghent
have decided to provide the policemen on
night duty with dogs capable of defending them in the event of attack. The experi-ment is an interesting one, and in the towns where it has been made it is said to have yielded excellent results. is not the only police reform which is to be introduced in Belgium. At Schaer-beck, one of the suburbs of Brussels, all the policemen will soon be provided with bicycles, special sheds for which are to be constructed at all the police stations.

"I thought," said the man who had just entered the great statesman's office, "that you believed in progress."
"I do," the great statesman answered.

"I believe that destiny has selected this nation to carry the banners of liberty and enlightenment to the uttermost parts of the earth."